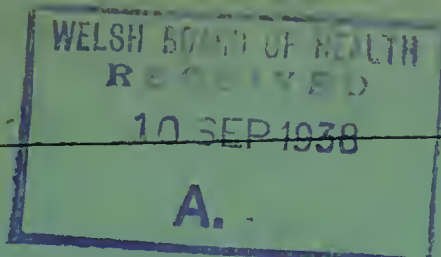
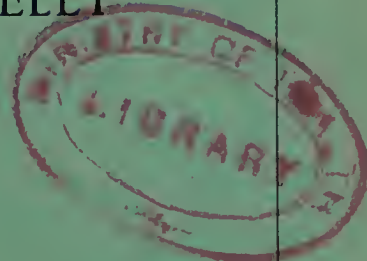


*Whitehall*



BOROUGH OF LLANELLY



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# REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1937

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CARDIFF :  
S. Glossop & Sons Ltd., New Street.  
1938.



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# Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1937.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1937.

A considerable amount of work has again been necessary in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. This has occupied practically all the time of Mr. J. E. Marks, Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

The arrangements for the treatment of maternity cases for whom admission into a Maternity Hospital is required are described on page 16.

Owing to the great expansion in the work of the Health Department, an increase in the staff appears to be imperative in order that the work may be carried out efficiently. Additional duties have also been placed upon Local Authorities by the Factories Act, 1937, which will entail greater supervision by the Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Health Department,  
Old Town Hall,  
Llanelly.  
July, 1938.

# PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

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## *Medical Officer of Health :*

L. W. POLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

## *Assistant Medical Officer of Health :*

W. E. PROBERT, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London),  
D.P.H.

## *Dental Surgeon :*

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow),  
L.D.S., R.C.S., (Edin.).

## *Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :*

R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

## *Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :*

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

## *Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :*

M. C. JONES, S.R.N.

G. GREENE, S.R.N. (Health Visitor's Certificate).

G. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N. (Health Visitor's Certificate).

S. THOMAS, S.R.N. (Health Visitor's Certificate).

## *Chief Clerk :*

M. E. SMITH.

## *Clerks :*

W. J. SYMMONS.

J. C. WILLIAMS.

## *Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital :*

GRACE L. PALMER, S.R.N. (Left 1st Feb. 1937).

WINIFRED COULSON, S.R.N. (Assumed duties 14th May, 1937).

## *Veterinary Inspector :*

J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.

# SUMMARY.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	2,069
Population, 1937 (Estimated—Registrar-General) ...	...	...	...	...	37,120
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (end of 1937) ...	...	...	...	...	8,890
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	£168,430
Sum represented by the Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	...	£645

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	542	280	262	{ Birth Rate
	{ Illegitimate	10	4	6	{ 14.87 per 1,000
Still Births	{ Legitimate	29	13	16	{ 53.17 per 1,000
	{ Illegitimate	2	—	2	{ total (live and
					{ still) births.
Deaths	...	437	235	202	{ Death Rate,
					{ 11.77 per 1,000

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal sepsis ...	1	1.71
No. 30—Other Puerperal causes	4	6.86
...	5	8.57

## Death Rate of Infants under one year :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	56.15
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	55.35
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	100.00
Deaths from Cancer	...	...	38
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	5
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	1

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

**Nursing in the Home.**—This is undertaken by the Llanelly and District Nursing Association in the case of subscribers. The home nursing of cases of infectious diseases is not undertaken.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	By whom Provided
Llanelly M. & C.W.	Health Dept., Old Town Hall	4 rooms *	Town Council and Education Committee
School Clinic ...	do. ...	4 rooms *	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic ...	do. ...	4 rooms *	do.
Dental Clinic ...	do. ...	2 rooms †	do.
Eye Clinic ...	do. ...	2 rooms †	do.
Gynaecological Clinic	Stepney House	3 rooms	Lady Howard Stepney
Tuberculosis Institute ...	Greenfield Villas ...	—	Welsh National Memorial Association

\* Same Rooms.

† Same Rooms

**Borough Isolation Hospital.**—This now consists of a cubicle block with ten beds. The ward block erected in 1902 is no longer in use as it is not now fit for the treatment of patients.

During the year it became necessary to have patients admitted into the County Isolation Hospital as the accommodation in the Borough Isolation Hospital was taxed beyond its normal capacity. By arrangement with the County Council patients were admitted into the County Isolation Hospital at a charge of three guineas per week. In 1937, twenty-nine patients were admitted into the County Hospital.

**Prince of Wales Orthopaedic Hospital.**—Children requiring in-patient orthopaedic treatment were admitted into this Hospital. During 1937, 14 children were admitted. (Education Committee, 8, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 6).

**Ambulance Facilities.**—A fresh Agreement with the Priory of St. John was entered into to take effect from April 1st, 1937, for the use of their Ambulance Car for the transport within the Borough boundaries of persons requiring this, including the removal of cases of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital. The Corporation agreed to pay for these services the sum of £300 per annum and to provide free garage accommodation for the car. Notice by either party to terminate the agreement may be given six weeks before the 31st March in any year.

Arrangements have been made to supply the general practitioners in the town with books of requisition forms so that they



may call upon the ambulance car if required. In the case of infectious diseases the requisition is made by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Agreement provides that when the Llanelly car is for any reason not available the Tumble car may be requisitioned. Following the transport of a case of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital the car is fumigated with Formalin gas and is taken out of service for several hours.

The service given by the Priory of St. John has always been very satisfactory.

The Ambulance Car has also been used for the transport of patients to the Gorseinon Maternity Hospital and elsewhere. In these cases payment is made to the Priory for the carriage of patients beyond the Borough boundary.

**Laboratory Work.**—The Laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. The following is a statement of the work done :—

Year	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Diphtheria swabs examined ...	1251	655	1076	1774	1735	2064
Sputum examined for T.B. ...	1	1	1	...	...	2

Special examinations of milk and foods were made by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea, and Mr. Clarence Seyler, Swansea (principally water analysis). On pages 31-32 will be found the results of the bacteriological analyses of milk made by Dr. Sladden, and on page 41 the results of water analyses.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the Borough for the year 1937 as 37,120—a decrease of 610 compared with that of 1936. Since the population was enumerated at the Census of 1931, it has decreased by 1,296 according to the Registrar-General's estimate. The estimated annual populations are as follow :—

1931 (Census)	38,416	1934 (estimated)	37,900
1932 (estimated)	38,450	1935 (estimated)	37,890
1933 (estimated)	38,100	1936 (estimated)	37,730
	1937 (estimated)		37,120

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during 1937, was 115. The corresponding figure for 1936 was 40.

**Births.**—563 births were registered during the year, but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number belonging to the borough as 552, equal to a birth rate of 14.87 per 1,000 of the population, 1.94 higher than the rate for the year 1936 (12.93). The birth rate for the year 1937 is the highest since 1930 (15.8 per 1,000).

Illegitimate births numbered 10, or one illegitimate birth to 54 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1937 was 14.9 per 1,000 of the population.

**Table showing the Number of Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population.**

		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly	...	552	14.87	488	12.93	518	13.67	549	14.49	529	13.88
England and Wales	...	...	14.9	...	14.8	...	14.7	...	14.8	...	14.4

**Still Births** numbered 31—29 legitimate and two illegitimate, giving a rate of 0.83 per 1,000 of the population. The rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 53.17.

The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.60 per 1,000 of the population.

**Table showing the number of Still Births and the Still Birth rate per 1,000 population.**

		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly	...	31	0.83	39	1.03	29	0.76	24	0.63	26	0.68
England and Wales	...	...	0.60	...	0.61	...	0.62	...	0.62	...	0.62

**Deaths.**—The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 457, but after making allowance for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net number for the Borough was 437 (235 males, and 202 females), equal to a rate of 11.77 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths according to the District Registrar was 436 (236 males, and 200 females).

For England and Wales the death rate was 12.4 per 1,000 of the population.

**Table showing the Number of Deaths and Death Rate per 1,000 Population.**

	1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly ...	437	11.77	448	11.87	453	11.95	406	10.71	445	11.67
England and Wales ...	...	12.4	...	12.1	...	11.7	...	11.8	...	12.3

**Inquests.**—These numbered 17.

**Uncertified Deaths.**—Nil.

**Deaths in Public Institutions.**—71 deaths occurred in public institutions, including the Llanelly Public Assistance Institution and the Llanelly General Hospital.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Notification of Births.**—The accompanying table gives particulars of the notifications during 1937 as well as for the four preceding years.

	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Births registered and notified ...	530	517	523	539	538
Births registered, but not notified ...	33	10	26	23	23
Total live births (uncorrected)	563	527	549	562	561
Still births notified ...	34	40	32	27	28
Births notified by midwives ...	563	554	527	531	579
Births notified by Medical Practitioners ...	...	2	...	...	11
Births notified by parents (still birth)...	1	...	...	...	...

This table gives no indication of the actual number of births attended by midwives alone. In the absence of information as to the births attended by doctors, either called in by midwives, or who had the assistance of midwives, the majority of the births are classified as having been attended by midwives without assistance.

**Infant Mortality.**—Thirty-one infants (18 males, 13 females) died within twelve months of birth. The infant mortality rate was therefore 56·15 per 1,000 live births. In 1936 the rate was 75·82 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate for 1937 was the lowest since 1930 (46·74 per 1,000, the lowest on record).

There was only one death of an illegitimate child.

The rate for England and Wales was 58 per 1,000.

Twelve of the 31 infant deaths occurred under the age of one week, nine of these taking place on the first day.

Thirteen of the total deaths occurred in infants under four weeks of age.

Fifteen deaths were notified as due to prematurity, congenital debility, etc.

**Table showing the Number of Infant Deaths for each Quarter,**

1937		No. of Infant Deaths
1st Quarter		7
2nd Quarter		7
3rd Quarter		5
4th Quarter		12
Total	...	31

**Table showing the Number of Deaths under One Year of Age, and the Rates of Infant Mortality.**

		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly	...	31	56.15	37	75.82	40	77.22	34	61.93	35	66.16
England and Wales	...	...	58.00	...	59.00	...	57.00	...	59.00	...	64.00

Table showing Infant Mortality by Sex and Causes.

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births
<b>All Causes :—</b>						
Under 4 weeks ...	7	24.64	6	22.38	13	23.55
4 weeks —3 months ...	3	10.56	1	3.73	4	7.24
3 months—6 months ...	4	14.08	3	11.19	7	12.68
6 months—9 months ...	1	3.52	...	...	1	1.81
9 months—12 months ...	3	10.56	3	11.19	6	10.86
Total under one year ...	18	63.38	13	48.50	31	56.15
<b>Under 4 weeks—</b>						
1st week ...	7	24.64	5	18.65	12	16.30
2nd week ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
3rd week ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th week ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total under 4 weeks ...	7	24.64	6	22.38	13	23.55
<b>Under one week—</b>						
1st day ...	6	21.12	3	11.19	9	16.30
2nd day ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
3rd day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4th day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5th day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th day ...	1	3.52	1	3.73	2	3.62
Total under one week ...	7	24.64	5	18.65	12	21.73
Prematurity ...	5	17.60	1	3.73	6	10.86
Congenital debility ...	1	3.52	...	...	1	1.81
Marasmus ...	1	3.52	2	7.46	3	5.43
Difficult Labour ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
Foetal Ascites ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
Asphyxia ...	2	7.04	...	...	2	3.62
Malaena neonatorum ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
	9	31.69	6	22.38	15	27.17
Broncho-pneumonia ...	4	14.08	1	3.73	5	9.05
Bronchitis ...	...	...	2	7.46	2	3.62
	4	14.08	3	11.19	7	12.68
Meningitis ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
Whooping cough ...	2	7.04	1	3.73	3	5.43
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
Epileptic convulsions ...	1	3.52	...	...	1	1.81
Cong. pyloric stenosis ...	1	3.52	...	...	1	1.81
Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	1	3.73	1	1.81
Status lymphaticus ...	1	3.52	...	...	1	1.81
	5	17.60	4	14.92	9	16.30
All Causes ...	18	63.38	13	48.50	31	56.15

**Maternal Mortality.**—There was one maternal death due to puerperal sepsis, and four deaths from other causes. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 9.05 per 1,000 live births, or 8.57 per 1,000 total live and still births.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were 3.23 and 3.11 respectively.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—The following table relates to notifications received during the year :—

Notified	Cases		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total blindness	Deaths
	At home	In hospital				
8	7	1	8	...	...	...

**Ante-natal Centre.**—This Centre is open on Tuesday afternoons from 2 till 5 p.m.

The number of expectant mothers who attended at the Centre in 1937 was 120, and 168 attendances were made.\*

**Infant Welfare Centre.**—The Centre is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 2 till 5 p.m.

The total number of attendances at the Centre during the year was :—

(i) by children under 1 year of age	...	5,099
(ii) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	1,072

The total number of children who made a first attendance at the Centre during the year was :—

(i) under one year of age	...	521*
(ii) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	196*

Home visits were also made by the Health Visitors :—

(i) to children under 1 year of age—

First visits	...	483
Total visits	...	2,640

(ii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—

Total visits	...	4,834
--------------	-----	-------

\*These figures have been amended since making the annual return for the Ministry of Health.



**Issue of Milk.**—Arrangements exist at the Clinic for the supply of milk, dried and ordinary, to expectant mothers and infants. Before the issue of milk, all applications are investigated and the issue, free or at cost price, is governed by a scale of income approved by the Ministry of Health.

The following is a statement of the issue of milk up to 31st December, 1937 :—

**Milk :—**

Number of free milk tickets issued	...	...	2,506
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

**Dried Milk :—**

Number of packets issued :—

Full price	...	...	...	...	6,075
Given free	...	...	...	...	2,370
Total packets issued	...	...	...	...	8,445

**Other Foods :—**

Number of packets issued :—

Full price	...	...	...	...	1,149
Given free	...	...	...	...	23
Total packets issued	...	...	...	...	1,172

An important Circular-1519 (Wales)—was issued by the Welsh Board of Health during the year drawing attention to the First Report of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition appointed by the Minister of Health. After drawing attention to the outstanding value of milk as an article of diet, it was recommended that Local Authorities should consider their existing arrangements for the supply of milk to mothers and children. Up till the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, milk could only be issued free, or at cost price, to women during the last three months of pregnancy, the quantity not to exceed one pint per day, similar arrangements applying to nursing mothers.

In the case of infants the daily quantity of milk was restricted to one pint unless there were exceptional circumstances making a larger quantity advisable. Before issuing milk to mothers or children, free or at cost price, the local authority had to be satisfied that a supply was required on "medical grounds." Subsequently to the coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, the period during which milk might be supplied to expectant mothers was extended to the whole period of pregnancy, and not merely to the last three months.

The First Report of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition recommended that the quantities of milk granted should be

increased both for mothers and children, and Circular 1622 (Wales) dealing with maternal mortality drew attention to this recommendation.

The outstanding difference between the instructions originally issued by the Ministry of Health in 1921 and the procedure now advocated, is that milk should be given for the "maintenance of health" and not solely on "medical grounds." It is recognised that preventive measures are of essential importance and that to give milk or other foods when the health of the mother or child has fallen to an unsatisfactory level is less beneficial than when given to maintain existing good health. It has been quite definitely proved that milk is the one article of diet that must be consumed in sufficient quantity to maintain good health and it has also been demonstrated on numerous occasions that the growth of children and their general development are enhanced by giving milk in adequate amount. At the present day the high cost of liquid milk to the ordinary consumer makes it impossible to purchase it in sufficient quantity to allow of children getting as much as they should have. The result is that resource is had to tinned milk of more or less doubtful quality so far as essentials are concerned. The cost of milk to manufacturers of milk products is out of all proportion to that charged to the public consumer. Manufactured products in which milk is incorporated are apparently considered of more importance to the milk industry than liquid milk at a reasonable cost to the ordinary consumer.

**Midwives.** — The County Council as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts appointed six midwives for the Borough of Llanelly, who entered upon their duties in October, 1937.

Their only duty to the Llanelly Authority is the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all births occurring in their practice in accordance with the Notification of Births Acts.

A further application, the third, was made to the Minister of Health during the year that the Town Council should be made the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough, but this application was again refused.

As the six midwives appointed by the County Council did not begin their duties until October, 1937, the statement of notifications is set out as in former years.



The following is a statement of the number of notifications received from midwives in 1937 :—

1 midwife notified			87 live births and 2 still births.		
1	„	„	86	„	„
1	„	„	59	„	„
1	„	„	52	„	„
1	„	„	46	„	„
1	„	„	32	„	„
1	„	„	31	„	„
1	„	„	31	„	„
1	„	„	23	„	„
1	„	„	12	„	„
2	„	„	12	„	„
1	„	„	11	„	„
1	„	„	5	„	„
1	„	„	4	„	„
1	„	„	2	„	„
1	„	„	1	„	„
<hr/>			<hr/>		
17 midwives	„		494	„	„
				25	„

**Public Institutions.**—Eight maternity nurses notified 36 live births and eight still births.

One parent notified a still birth.

### MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The provision of maternity hospital accommodation received further consideration during the year. At a Joint Conference called by a Committee of the County Council, at which the Welsh Board of Health was represented by Dr. Wade, the Medical Member of the Board, the Conference was in agreement with the suggestion made by Dr. Wade to utilise beds in the Carmarthen Hospital for the western portion of the County and provide a new hospital with 12 to 15 beds for the eastern portion. The County Council finally decided that 16 beds in the Carmarthen Hospital should be used on terms agreed with that Hospital for the treatment of patients from every part of the County with the exception of Llanelly Borough, and that the suggestion to provide a new hospital for the eastern portion of the County should be again considered in five years' time.

About the middle of 1937, the admission of maternity cases into the Llanelly General Hospital was discontinued in view of the risk of infection, there being no special accommodation in this hospital for maternity cases. Soon after this, requests began to come from medical practitioners for the admission of patients into

a maternity hospital, and arrangements were made with the Gorseinon Hospital to admit into its Maternity Block patients from the Borough. This arrangement has so far proved satisfactory. Up to the end of the year six patients were admitted and treated. All of them required specialist treatment which was given by Dr. Lloyd Davies, the Consultant Obstetrician of the Hospital. The cost of maintenance in the Hospital is five guineas per week, the fee of the Consultant Obstetrician being a separate charge. In one case the whole cost of hospital maintenance and treatment was recovered by the Town Council.

A short account is given in the following paragraphs in regard to each of the cases admitted into the Gorseinon Maternity Hospital :—

1. Toxæmia of pregnancy. Possibly Tuberculosis. Abdominal hysterectomy.
2. Toxæmia of pregnancy with a history of previous difficult labour. Birth of living child took place naturally with no interference.
3. Vomiting of pregnancy. Admission into hospital for observation and opinion. Later discharged under the care of her doctor.
4. Difficult labour. History of previous difficult labour. Birth of living child after operative interference.
5. Difficult labour anticipated. Kept under observation in Gorseinon Hospital. Later living child born spontaneously.
6. Difficult labour anticipated. Birth of still-born hydrocephalic child took place.

One patient was admitted into the Maternity block of the Carmarthen Infirmary, in August, 1937. Admission was asked owing to toxæmia of pregnancy. The confinement took place and patient was discharged.

**Birth Control.**—This work was carried on at the special gynaecological clinic. Dr. Maclean who had been in charge of the clinic since its inception was unable to continue this work and her place was taken by Dr. Gwendoline Madel.

Instructions in contraceptive measures is confined to married women in whose case further pregnancies would involve danger to their health or life. Requests are now received from doctors practising in the town for their patients to take advantage of the facilities provided at the Clinic. The following particulars of the work have been compiled from information supplied by Dr. Madel.

Fourteen new cases were seen during the year, and thirty-six cases returned to the Clinic for further attention and advice.

In every case seen there were multiple pregnancies. In one case there was a history of fourteen pregnancies with ten children living, the present age of the mother being only 42 years. In several cases, owing to injuries caused during child birth, special measures had to be adopted.

In 50 per cent. of the cases the husbands were unemployed and the general social conditions were poor.

The Clinic is progressing and the demand for advice is steadily increasing.

In concluding her report, Dr. Madel says :—

“ I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efficiency of the nursing staff and of the interest they take in this work, particularly in the after-care.”

**Children and Young Persons Act, 1922.**—The Town Council appointed the Health Visitors to act as Visitors under the Act. So far as can be ascertained, there were no children “ kept for reward ” during 1937.

**Orthopædic Treatment—After-Care.**—The report of the Orthopædic Sister, Miss M. G. Thomas, will be found on page 70.

**Orthopædic Treatment—Hospital.**—Five cases were admitted into the Prince of Wales' Orthopædic Hospital for treatment during the year.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The incidence of this disease in 1937 was less than half of that in the previous year. Thirty-three cases were notified as against 76 in 1936. There were no deaths from this disease. The table on page 19 shows the distribution in the three wards of the town.

Home isolation is quite effective if the patient can be isolated properly. Apart from the treatment of infectious disease, the principal object of removal of cases of scarlet fever to an Isolation Hospital is the prevention of infection of other members of the family.

It has now been definitely ascertained that scarlet fever is only one manifestation of the activity of a particular germ and it is possible for a child to suffer from scarlet fever without the usual characteristic signs. There may be tonsillitis with indefinite symptoms lasting for a few days, but during this period others may become infected and contract scarlet fever. In some cases it is possible for a child to be suffering from scarlet fever without developing the typical scarlet appearance of the skin.

**Diphtheria.**—This disease was more prevalent than in 1936. 102 cases were notified as compared with 34 in 1936. 87 patients were admitted into the Borough and County Isolation Hospitals. No deaths occurred among the patients admitted into Hospital, but two deaths took place in home-nursed cases. The need for admission into Hospital of diphtheria cases is more necessary than in the case of scarlet fever, both as regards treatment and their isolation to prevent further infection in their homes.

### Diphtheria.

#### Distribution in Wards—Quarterly Periods.

1937	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Borough
1st Quarter ... ..	6	5	3	14
2nd Quarter ... ..	6	4	8	18
3rd Quarter ... ..	23	4	4	31
4th Quarter ... ..	18	17	4	39
Total ... ..	52	30	19	102

**Paratyphoid Fever.**—Five cases of this disease were notified and all were admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital. A further case came to light, living in Bedford, who had stayed in Llanelly for a short time. His infection was contracted about the same time as the others.

**Erysipelas.**—Ten notifications of this disease were received. Two of these were admitted into the Isolation Hospital.

**Puerperal Fever.**—Four cases notified. One proved fatal. Rate per total 1,000 births, 1.71.

# **Notifiable Diseases during the year 1937 in the various Wards.**

Diseases	Cases notified			Total cases notified	Total Deaths	
	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3		At home	In hospital
Scarlet fever... ..	13	11	9	33	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	53	30	19	102a	2	...
Pneumonia ... ..	15	21	8	44	23	...
Erysipelas ... ..	1	8	1	10	...	...
Enteric fever ... ..	3	1	1	5	...	...
Puerperal fever and pyrexia ...	2	6	...	8	1	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	1	5	2	8	...	...
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	...
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	2	2	1	...
Meningitis ... ..	1	...	...	1	1	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Food poisoning ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...

a—includes four cases rediagnosed as tonsillitis.

## **Analysis of the Notifications of Infectious Diseases under the following Age Groups.**

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Tt'l
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	3	4	6	7	4	4	5	...	...	...	33
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	6	9	56	21	6	4	...	...	...	102
Pneumonia ... ..	6	3	2	2	1	4	...	...	5	4	12	5	44
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	10
Enteric fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	5
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1



**Exclusion of Contacts from School.**—This question has been the subject of a great deal of discussion by Medical Officers of Health and the view is gradually being taken that exclusion of contacts is of little value as a measure of prevention, and that the attendance of contacts, so long as they do not show any symptoms of an infectious disease, should be permitted. In practice when contacts are excluded there is no control over their movements and they can mix freely with other children, especially the children at home under school age who thus become more liable to contract the disease. The opinion of many Medical Officers of Health with extensive experience of the control of infectious diseases is in favour of allowing contacts to attend school in view of the impossibility of their control when excluded. This procedure, where it has been adopted, has not been followed by any increase in the notifications of scarlet fever. Care would have to be taken, if exclusion were discontinued, to keep contacts under supervision for the detection of any symptoms that might give rise to suspicion.

In the case of measles the practice has been to exclude only the contacts who attend Infant Departments but even in these cases their attendance in school would be preferable so that they might mix as little as possible with actual cases in the house.

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was fully occupied during the greater part of the year chiefly for the isolation and treatment of patients admitted for diphtheria. Very few cases of scarlet fever were admitted as no useful purpose, from the point of view of prevention, is served by their removal to an Isolation Hospital. With few exceptions every case of diphtheria should be treated in hospital in view of the serious complications that may arise from any neglect to detect the early signs. During the summer months when cases of paratyphoid fever were admitted, it became necessary to ask for the admission of diphtheria cases into the County Hospital. Later in the year, as no beds were available in that Hospital for Borough patients, considerable overcrowding of the Borough Hospital took place. The need for increased isolation hospital accommodation to provide for the ordinary needs of the town, has been stressed on more than one occasion. Ten beds for the population of Llanelly is quite inadequate and is about one-third of the accommodation advised by the Ministry of Health.

A proposal to increase the Isolation Hospital accommodation has been deferred in the meantime. The principal reason for this is the cost of providing a new Hospital elsewhere than on the present site as the Welsh Board of Health do not favour the

extension of the present hospital. The accommodation proposed for the new Hospital is 20 beds, all single cubicles, which would allow every bed to be utilised, and a variety of diseases to be treated. The new scheme also provides for an administration block, with quarters for nurses and maids, a porter's lodge, discharge block, laundry—fitted with up-to-date equipment—and mortuary, the whole to be surrounded by an unclimbable fence.

The practice of allowing visiting by parents or friends has been discontinued on account of the ill-effects that might be feared to the patients and which actually occurred in some cases, owing to the excitement that resulted through the visits of parents. It is not realised that, especially in regard to diphtheria patients, excitement, whether pleasurable or otherwise, should be avoided as much as possible.

A table on page 24 shows the total number of patients, and the diseases for which they were admitted into the Isolation Hospital.

**Scarlet Fever.**—Three of the patients were admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital and one into the County Isolation Hospital as adequate isolation was not possible in their homes. In all cases the disease was of a mild type. The ages of the cases ranged from two to twenty years of age, the majority being school children—seventeen cases.

**Diphtheria.**—Eighty-seven cases of diphtheria were admitted into the Borough and County Isolation Hospitals during the year. Of the twenty-four patients admitted into the County Isolation Hospital, seventeen were transferred to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Three patients admitted with a diagnosis of diphtheria were found to have tonsillitis. The net number of cases admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital, either directly or transferred from the County Isolation Hospital, was 77. Of this number, the mild, moderate or severe infections were, respectively, 39, 24 and 14. The average age of each group was 7 years,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years respectively. In the mild group the ages ranged from three to sixteen years, all but four being aged ten years or under. The moderate group contained 24 patients. Their ages were generally higher than in the mild group, three of them having ages of 14, 19 and 34 years. In the severe group of 14, three patients were aged 12, 13 and 27 years. The average duration of stay in the Hospital was  $31\frac{1}{2}$  days.

There were few complications beyond temporary heart weakness and slight paresis of the legs usually manifesting itself

in stiffness of gait in walking, sometimes lasting for varying periods after discharge from hospital and necessitating exclusion from school.

No death from diphtheria occurred in the Isolation Hospital.

**Paratyphoid Fever.**—Five cases of this disease were admitted into the Isolation Hospital during July and August and all were discharged well. Careful enquiries were made in order to bring to light the source of the infection but with no success. With the exception of a mother and daughter all the patients came from different districts in the town and there had been no known association between them. No suspicion was attached to the water supply as periodical examinations show that water for drinking purposes is free from organisms of the enteric group. A possible source was infected milk. It was ascertained that all the milk consumed came from two purveyors. One of these whose place of business is situated outside the town stated that there had been no illness of any kind at the farm or among those employed. A sample of the water supply of this farm was taken for examination by the Medical Officer of Health of the Llanelly Rural District and a negative result was reported by the bacteriologist. The other milk supply was from a firm in the town that obtained milk from a large number of farms in the county. The County Medical Officer of Health was communicated with and a list of all milk producers who supplied milk to the firm was furnished to him, but no information was subsequently received.

The Medical Officer of Health of Bedford supplied information regarding a man residing in his district who had contracted paratyphoid fever following a short stay in Llanelly.

The total number of cases concerned in this outbreak was, therefore, six.

Two of the patients were detained in Hospital for many weeks following recovery from the disease, as they continued to excrete the infecting bacillus. Examinations were made at intervals of one week over a period of two months, but after this time they were discharged and kept under observation, having been given careful instructions in regard to the handling of food, precautions as to cleanliness, etc. After their discharge, fortnightly bacteriological examinations were made but it was not until April, 1938, that one of them was pronounced to be no longer a carrier of the germ.



**Table showing the Admissions into Hospital per cent. of the Cases Notified.**

Disease	No. of Cases notified	No. of Cases admitted	Cases admitted per cent. of Notifications
Scarlet fever ... ..	33	4	12·12
Diphtheria ... ..	102	87	85·02
Erysipelas ... ..	10	2	20·00
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	8	2	25·00
Enteric fever ... ..	5	5	100·00
Encephalitis lethargica ...	2	1	50·00
Pneumonia ... ..	44	1	2·27
Other cases (not notifiable) ...	...	7	...
Total ... ..	204	109	53·43

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**  
**Table showing Admissions and Discharges for 1937.**

DISEASE	BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL					COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL					Transfers from County I.H., to Borough I.H. (included in cols. 3 and 9)
	In Hos- pital 1 Jan., 1937	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Fatal	In Hos- pital 31 Dec., 1937	In Hos- pital 1 Jan., 1937	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Fatal	In Hos- pital 31 Dec., 1937	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Scarlet Fever ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria ...	...	80 a	68 a	...	12	...	24 b	21 b	...	3	17
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	1 e	1 e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles and Mastoid Disease ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	5	5	...	...	...	2 c	2 c	...	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough and mastoid disease	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For observation (meningitis) ...	...	2 d	...	2 d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	3	98	83	2	13	...	29	24	...	5	18

a—includes 3 cases rediagnosed as tonsillitis.  
 as enteritis and 1 case for observation.

b—includes 1 case rediagnosed as tonsillitis.  
 d—includes 1 case rediagnosed as cerebral haemorrhage and 1 case as pneumococcal meningitis (after postmortem examination).

c—includes 1 case rediagnosed as tonsillitis.  
 e—includes 1 case admitted from School Camp, Pendine.

**“ Sack ” Disinfector.**—The “ Sack ” Disinfector used in the Town Disinfecting Station continues to give satisfaction.

The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 55,520 cubic feet, costing £11 17s. 11d.

**Antitoxins.**—Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin.

The number of units used during the past six years were :

1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
2,882,000	1,769,000	3,584,000	5,072,000	3,608,000	3,344,000

The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 1,272,000 units were issued to the medical men for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin, and 1,550,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year, anti-erysipelas serum and scarlet fever antitoxin were issued to doctors practising in the Borough.

## IMMUNIZATION.

No steps have been taken to immunize children but the subject was again raised in the beginning of 1938.

As the result of experience it has been established that children who have been efficiently immunized are protected against diphtheria. It is important that immunization should be carried out on definite lines otherwise the measures taken for the protection of children may fail and confidence in the efficacy of immunization be lost.

Two different procedures may be adopted. In the case of younger children—those aged up to seven—immunization may be effected by using the preparation known commercially as A.P.T. (Alum precipitated toxoid). Two injections are advised, the amount of material for the first injection being smaller than that for the second, given about ten days afterwards. Reactions following the injections are rare and do not persist for any length of time. For older children T.A.F. (Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules) is used as the A.P.T. is not suitable for them. T.A.F. requires three injections at about weekly intervals and does not usually cause any reaction.

Protection against diphtheria following efficient immunization is probably complete in about six months. Before the lapse of this period, a varying amount of protection is conferred so that an attack of diphtheria may be modified to some extent.

For satisfactory results to be obtained, a large percentage of children would require to be immunized, at least 75 per cent. If the percentage of children immunized is very small, it is quite possible for them to act as carriers of the diphtheria germ, while being quite free from any symptoms that would give rise to a suspicion that they were infected. Susceptible non-infected children could therefore become infected from unknown sources.

For a short time after being inoculated children may be rendered more susceptible to the infection of diphtheria. The child passes through what is known as the "negative phase," when susceptibility is to some extent increased.

**Heart Disease.**—This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all forms of heart disease was 93 (47 males, 46 females)—2·50 per 1,000, or 21·28 per cent. of the total deaths. The table (local statistics) on page 60 shows that the majority occurred after the age of 55.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths from cancer in 1937 was 38. The death rate from this cause was 1·02 per 1,000, equivalent to 8·69 per cent. of the total deaths.

The table (local statistics) shows the sites of cancer, and the age periods in which death occurred, for males and females, respectively.

**CANCER—SITES, AGE-PERIODS, AND FOR EACH SEX.**

	25—		35—		45—		55—		65—		75—		All Ages		Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Digestive organs and peritoneum ...	...	...	2	1	5	1	7	2	2	1	...	1	16	6	22
Respiratory organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Uterus, ovary ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Male genito-urinary organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	...	...	2	1	5	5	13	5	3	2	...	2	23	15	38

**Tuberculosis.**—43 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1937—21 males and 22 females (1.15 per 1,000), and 33 deaths—16 males and 17 females (0.88 per 1,000), were recorded.

15 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified—9 males and 6 females (0.40 per 1,000,) and 3 deaths were caused—3 females (0.08 per 1,000).

The Registrar-General gave the number of deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis as four.

**Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, notified during 1937, and the Number of Deaths. (Local Statistics).**

Age-Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5—	1	1	5	1	1	1	...	...
15—	7	5	2	1	2	2	...	...
25—	3	9	1	1	6	5	...	1
35—	2	2	...	1	3	3	...	...
45—	4	1	1	2	1	1	...	...
55—	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	1
65—	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...
Totals .	21	22	9	6	16	17	...	3

Of the 43 deaths from tuberculosis, two deaths took place of persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. There is no reason to believe that there is any wilful neglect to notify. The omission to do so is generally due to an oversight.

The ratio of the non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 22.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a statement showing the same particulars for the year, 1937 :—

Year ending 31st December, 1937	Males		Females		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of the year ... ..	118	68	122	58	366
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year ... ..	21	9	22	6	58
(c) Cases restored to Register ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Number of cases removed from Register during the year ... ..	14	5	10	...	29
(e) Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year ... ..	125	72	134	64	395

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936.

Towards the end of 1937, a Committee of Enquiry was set up by the Ministry of Health to ascertain whether the campaign against tuberculosis was being effectively prosecuted in Wales. Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., was appointed chairman of the Committee, the other member being Dr. Coutts, formerly Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. Evidence was to be heard from the Welsh National Memorial Association and from all bodies directly or indirectly interested in the fight against tuberculosis.



A long Memorandum of Evidence was prepared by the Welsh National Memorial Association in which, among other matters, it was alleged that in the majority of cases Local authorities in Wales were not carrying out efficiently their statutory duties for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.

As the criticisms of the Welsh National Memorial Association were considered to reflect upon the activities of non-county boroughs, a request was made to the Committee of Enquiry that evidence should be heard from representatives of those authorities. This was granted, and a Memorandum of Evidence was prepared by the Town Clerks of Wrexham and Llanelly representing the views of the non-county boroughs of North and South Wales, and submitted to the Committee of Enquiry.

In this Memorandum, it was pointed out that in non-county boroughs a great deal was actually being done to combat tuberculosis, particularly in regard to housing, disinfection, water supplies, drainage and sewerage, etc. It was also contended that staffs adequate to deal with anti-tuberculosis measures were employed. It was, however, admitted that a closer liaison between the Welsh National Memorial Association and Local Authorities was desirable and that the latter were ready to co-operate to the fullest extent.

Four Medical Officers of Health, representative of non-county boroughs were selected to give evidence at the Committee of Enquiry on the 23rd February, 1938, those of Colwyn, Llanelly, Neath and Wrexham.

The evidence contained in the Memorandum was favourably commented upon by the Committee of Enquiry, the further evidence of the representatives being in the nature of amplification of the matters dealt with in the Memorandum.

The Chairman stated that he was very impressed with the amount and quality of the work undertaken by the non-county boroughs that were represented at the Enquiry.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—REGISTRAR- GENERAL'S STATISTICS.

Heart disease ... ..	93 deaths :	2.50 per 1,000
Cancer ... ..	38 „	1.02 „ „
Respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis ... ..	49 „	1.32 „ „
Tuberculosis—		
Pulmonary ... ..	33 „	0.88 „ „
Non-pulmonary ... ..	4 „	0.10 „ „



## MILK.

Regular visits are paid to all cow-sheds and dairies in the town by the Sanitary Inspectors. These premises are kept in very good condition and it is seldom that any complaint has to be made in regard to cleanliness, etc. Some of the cow-sheds have been entirely modernised and fitted with up-to-date equipment.

Pasteurisation of milk is carried out by the Llanelly and District Farmers' Direct Milk Supply, Ltd., and quite recently (1938), the whole of the plant has been renewed.

Samples of milk for bacteriological examination are taken at random at frequent intervals during delivery to consumers and the results are generally of a high standard. With the exception of those samples taken in the first few months of the year, which were examined by the plate count method, all the samples have been submitted for the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, the method now prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

The samples are also examined for the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

Samples have been taken from producers and retailers of milk, whether designated or not. The bacteriological examination in the case of designated milks is the responsibility of the County Council, but it is not known how often samples of these milks are taken on behalf of that Authority.

Milk samples are also examined in regard to their chemical constitution—the ascertainment of fat content, solids not fat, and total solids. This examination by the Gerber process is made in the Laboratory in the Old Town Hall.

The results of all examinations are set out below.

Milks previously described as "Certified," "Grade A. T.T." are now known as "Tuberculin Tested" or "T.T. (Certified)" and Grade "A" milk as "Accredited."

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

Fifty-six samples of milk were submitted for examination during the year, including nine samples taken from school supplies.

Twenty samples, including two taken from supplies to schools, were examined by the plate count method giving the following results :—

Not exceeding	30,000	bacteria per c.c.	...	...	8
"	"	200,000	"	"	9
"	"	1,000,000	"	"	1
Exceeding	2,000,000	"	"	...	1
"	3,000,000	"	"	...	1
					—
					20
					—

These results showed that seventeen of the samples were of Grade "A" standard (bacterial count), and three were below this standard. The two samples of milk from schools were of Grade "A" standard.

Examination of the same samples for the presence of the *Bacillus Coli* gave the following results :—

No. of samples free from <i>Bacillus Coli</i>	...	...	...	11
"	"	with <i>B. Coli</i> in 1 and 1/10th c.c.	...	6
"	"	with <i>B. Coli</i> in 1, 1/10th and 1/100th c.c.	...	3
				—
				20
				—

Seventeen of these samples were within Grade "A" standard (*B. Coli*).

Thirty samples, including seven from schools, were examined by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, with the following results—

Nine samples complied with the "accredited" standard—the milk not being decolourised within the time limit of the test—with absence of *bacillus coli*. Three samples were from school supplies.

Twenty-one samples did not comply with the "accredited" standard—decolourisation taking place within the time limit of the test. The *bacillus coli* was present in 1/100 ml. in three samples but absent in eighteen samples.

#### **Methylene Blue Test** (Memo. 139/Foods, Jan., 1937).

"The milk when tested in accordance with the prescribed method must not decolourise methylene blue within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken at any time from the 1st May to the 31st October; or within  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the sample is taken from the 1st November, to the 30th April. The milk also must not contain coliform bacillus in 1/100 millilitre."

**Pasteurised Milk.**—Six samples of pasteurised milk, five from school supplies, were examined bacteriologically and all complied with the standard—no sample containing more than 100,000 bacteria per ml.

The method employed in the bacteriological examination of pasteurised milks is the plate count, as the Methylene Blue Reduction Test is not applicable to pasteurised milks.

**Chemical Examination of Milk.**—The total number of samples examined was thirty-five, and the following results were obtained—

Milk Fat, 3 per cent. and over	35, equal to 100.00 per cent.
„ under 3 per cent. ...	Nil...
Milk solids other than fat, 8.5 per cent. and over ...	26, equal to 74.28 per cent.
Milk solids other than fat, below 8.5 per cent. ...	9, equal to 25.70 per cent.

In the case of samples with “fat content” or “solids not fat” below the limit advised by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901,—3 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. respectively—information to this effect is supplied to the County Inspector of Weights and Measures so that he may, if he desires, obtain formal samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

A sample of milk from an ex-borough purveyor was taken on the 28th September, 1937, and the bacteriologist's report received on the 23rd November stated that as the result of the post mortem examination of a guinea pig inoculated with some of the milk, tuberculosis was found to be present.

This result was communicated on the same day to the County Medical Officer of Health, as required by the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (Section 4).

I received copies of reports sent by the Veterinary Inspector to the Clerk of the County Council in regard to his examination of the cows in the herd, one of which was reported to me by the Inspector himself to have been slaughtered on the 3rd December, 1937. Three other cows were also reported by him to react to the tuberculin test.

The Veterinary Inspector informed me in April, 1938, that the bacteriological examinations of further samples of the milk all showed a negative result.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Evans, assisted by Mr. J. E. Marks, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, both of whom are qualified Meat Inspectors, visits the public market on the two chief market days, Thursdays and Fridays, and inspects all meat, etc., exposed for sale. In very few instances is unsound meat found but when this occurs the owner is asked to surrender the food for destruction. It has, therefore, not been necessary to take any action under the Unsound Food Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875.

A Food and Drugs Bill is at present before Parliament in which will be incorporated the powers and duties of Local Authorities now found scattered through a large number of Acts.

The Veterinary Inspector has been responsible for the examination of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse and for passing them as fit for human consumption.

Mr. J. Campbell Hill, M.R.C.V.S., has acted as part-time Veterinary Inspector for the Borough for many years, but on the 1st April, 1937, he was appointed one of the Assistant Veterinary Inspectors for Carmarthenshire under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ten cows were slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

In compliance with the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, seventeen licences were granted during the year to persons over the age of 18 permitting them to kill animals in the public slaughterhouse.

## HOUSING.

**Overcrowding.**—The Minister of Health fixed the 1st January 1937, as the “appointed day” for the Borough under Section 62 (1) of the Act, the effect of which was, that by the 1st July, 1937, every rent book or similar document used in relation to a working-class dwelling-house must, under penalty, contain a statement of the permitted number of persons who might occupy a dwelling-house without causing it to be overcrowded.

For the information of all persons concerned, a public notice appeared in a local newspaper, public notices in poster form were exhibited, and printed leaflets were available for distribution.

For the purpose of ascertaining the permitted number who might occupy a dwelling-house, it was necessary to inspect and

measure about 5,000 houses, and six enumerators were employed from the end of December, 1936, till the beginning of July, 1937, to do this work. Subsequently two of the enumerators were retained to deal mainly with the issue of "permitted number" certificates and also, to review the position regarding the number of families, persons, and their ages, in certain houses in which, because of the lapse of time, overcrowding might have taken place.

The work involved in the inspection of houses to ascertain the amount of overcrowding, and the preparation of certificates showing the "permitted number" in each house, has been in the charge of Mr. J. E. Marks, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and it has been necessary for him to devote practically the whole of his time to the work. New cases of overcrowding since the Overcrowding Survey Report was submitted, frequently came to notice.

The following is a statement of the work done during this year :—

No. of houses measured	...	...	...	...	4,861
No. of houses reviewed	...	...	...	...	1,660
No. of "permitted number" certificates issued :					
By request	...	...	...	...	2,109
Without request	...	...	...	...	449

The Minister of Health fixed the 1st July, 1937, as the date on which the provisions of Section 6 (2), 59, 60 and 64 of the Housing Act, 1936, came into force in the town. After this date, overcrowding became an offence punishable on conviction by fine. There were no offences, as far as could be ascertained, during the period July to December, 1937.

Besides the overcrowding as ascertained in accordance with the standard laid down by the Housing Act, 1936, there are very many cases of unsatisfactory housing conditions, particularly in the case of people who occupy, as sub-tenants, two or three rooms of a house. Experience shows that sub-letting is very undesirable and the conditions under which sub-tenants live may actually be worse than those of families scheduled as overcrowded. Apart from the discomfort, sub-tenants have to pay a weekly rent altogether disproportionate to the accommodation let to them—8/- to 10/- or more—for two rooms with inadequate sleeping accommodation, no proper arrangements for cooking, storage of food, washing, etc., and often difficulties as to lavatory facilities.

#### **Housing of tuberculous persons.**

Early in 1938, the Town Clerk communicated with the Ministry of Health and enquired whether a Local Authority could claim Government subsidy for the provision of houses for tuberculous persons who were living under conditions prejudicial to their health.



In reply to this enquiry, the Town Clerk was informed that though there was no specific provision in the Housing Acts for the re-housing of tuberculous persons, the general powers under Section 72 of the Housing Act, 1936, were sufficient for that purpose.

The Town Clerk reported to the Town Council that he had addressed the enquiry to the Ministry in consequence of information which came to light when the Committee of Enquiry was making investigation into the measures being taken in Wales for combatting tuberculosis.

**Enquiry into Housing Conditions.** Two Inspectors of the Ministry of Health visited Llanelly in February, 1938, to enquire into housing conditions in the town. In the course of their visit they saw districts where, in their opinion, housing conditions were not satisfactory, but in which no immediate action had been contemplated by the Town Council. It was pointed out to the Inspectors that there had been some hesitation to condemn houses in view of the fact that there was no immediate prospect of re-housing the persons who would be displaced. The policy of the Town Council had been to re-house people from some of the worst properties and from overcrowded houses. Following the visit of the Inspectors, schemes have been considered to deal with a number of areas by making Clearance Orders. After these areas have been dealt with it is proposed to schedule other areas for clearance.

Many of the houses proposed to be dealt with are very old and have serious defects, e.g., low head room, very damp walls, inadequate lighting and ventilation, absence of proper sanitary conditions, no provision for washing facilities, storage of food, etc.

Schemes are in hand, and others are under consideration, for the construction of a large number of houses for the re-housing of people who, it is anticipated, would be displaced from unfit houses.

**Provision of Houses.** The Borough Surveyor has furnished the following particulars regarding house construction for the year 1937 :—

Year	Houses erected by the Corporation	Houses erected by private enterprise without assistance	Total number of houses erected
1937	Nil	20	20

During the year contracts were entered into by the

Corporation for 98 houses on the Morfa site. Although no houses were completed before the end of the year, considerable progress was made with the work.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### 1.—**Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	597
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,259
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-section (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	123
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	252
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	177

### 2.—**Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	209
--	-----

### (3)—**Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**

#### (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	2
---	---

#### (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—

(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil

#### (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	33
---	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices—	
(a) By owners ... ..	31
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... ..	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ... ..	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ..	—

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year ... ..	437
(ii) Number of families therein ... ..	437
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	2,400
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	87
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ..	90
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... ..	451
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ..	None

[The “appointed day” after which action by the Town Council could be taken was 1st July, 1937.]

- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.

Excluding overcrowding cases, the Borough Treasurer had, in May, 1938, 1,226 applications for houses, some of which had been on the list of applicants for several years.

835 of the applicants occupy apartments.



The number of houses owned by the Llanelly Town Council is 1,267, and the number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved during the year was 21.

During the year, no cases of overcrowding were relieved in the course of slum clearance operations.

### Individual Unfit Houses.

Twenty-five houses were represented in 1937 under Section 11, of the Housing Act, 1936, as being unfit for human habitation.

In eleven cases Demolition Orders were served and became operative, and in two cases undertakings were accepted by the Town Council, one to render the house fit for human habitation, the other not to use the house for human habitation. The owners of the properties concerned did not carry out their undertakings and these houses are subject to further procedure during this year under Section 11, of the Housing Act, 1936.

One representation under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, was made in respect of a part of a house which was unfit, and the further procedure by way of closing orders was carried out during the present year.

No families were displaced in 1937, but as will be seen (page 36) progress was being made in the provision of houses for persons to be displaced under Slum Clearance operations and re-housing was possible early in 1938.

### VERMIN IN DWELLINGS.

In view of the great difficulty of continuing with safety the disinfection of furniture, etc., by the use of hydrocyanic gas, this method was given up and simpler, although less effective measures have been adopted. Sulphur vapour in strong concentration has been used together with stripping and sometimes destruction of woodwork.

No figures can be submitted as to the number of Council or other houses, which have been found to be infested, no special inspections having been made.

### SCAVENGING.

The following figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor show the amount of refuse collected in 1937 (estimated) :—

	Tons
Highway refuse (including that from street gullies) ...	1,040
Market refuse ... ..	200
House and Trade refuse ... ..	14,325
Total ... ..	<hr/> 15,565 <hr/>

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Lliedi passes through the town, but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	... ..	182
Number of houses with pails, the contents of which occupiers dispose of themselves	... ..	45
Number of houses with private cesspools	... ..	57
		<hr/>
		284
		<hr/>

## WATER SUPPLY.

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes for the year was 36.95 gallons per head per day and for trade purposes 57.57 gallons per head per day.

There are two main sources of supply (1) the Lliedi watershed, and (2) the Gwendraeth Fach watershed. In the former the water is stored in (a) the Cwmlledi reservoir, having a capacity of 220 million gallons and (b) the Upper Lliedi reservoir, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.

The Cwmlledi reservoir together with a small supply from the Trebeddod reservoir is utilised solely for trade purposes ; while the water from the Upper Lliedi reservoir is subjected to slow sand filtration before distribution for domestic purposes.

In the case of the Gwendraeth Fach supply, water is taken from the Gwendraeth Fach river at the Old Forge, Kidwelly, and gravitated to the pumping station at the site of the Munition Works, Pembrey, from which it is pumped into the Lliedi reservoirs.

During 1937 the quantity of water pumped was 402,871,000 gallons.

Mr. Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., has submitted the following report on the examination of the water supply of the town.

## WATER ANALYSIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Solids in solution ... ..	11.30	12.90	21.60
Chlorine as chlorides ... ..	1.65	1.65	1.55
Equivalent to sodium chloride ...	2.72	2.72	2.56
Nitrogen as nitrates ... ..	0.020	0.058	trace
Oxygen in solution... ..	0.90	0.90	0.85
Free carbonic acid ... ..	0.61	0.61	0.94
Combined carbonic acid ... ..	1.76	2.31	4.73
Equivalent to temporary hardness	4.00	5.25	10.95
Saline ammonia ... ..	trace	trace	0.0025
Albuminoid ammonia ... ..	trace	0.0055	0.0105
Oxygen required (moist combustion)	0.24	0.32	0.72

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000. To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10ths.

**No. 1. (Filtered Water. Morfa Housing Scheme).**

The chemical results are satisfactory. The water was clear and colourless and was of good organic purity. It had some action on lead (0.16 parts in solution or colloidal suspension per 100,000), but no lead was present in the sample as received.

**No. 2. (Unfiltered Water. Trade main, Marshfield Square).**

This water was clear but slightly yellowish and not of such good organic purity as the filtered water. It had some solvent action on lead (0.2 parts per 100,000), but contained no lead in solution as received.

**No. 3. (Gwendraeth Intake).**

This water was of a yellowish brown colour, and was slightly turbid. Its organic purity was not good. It had some solvent action on lead (0.2 parts per 100,000), but contained no lead in solution as received. The hardness was greater than that of the other waters.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The presence or absence of organisms of the coli group in 15 tests, *i.e.*, 5 each of 10, 1 and 1/10th cubic centimetres of water is expressed in the following table by the sign + or —

**No. 1. (Filtered Water. Morfa Housing Site).**

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—

Probable number of coli per 100 c.c.=Nil.  
This result is satisfactory.

OPINION.—The chemical and bacteriological condition of this water was good.

**No. 2. (Unfiltered water—Trade main, Marshfield).**

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
+	+	—
+	—	—
+	—	—
+	—	—
+	—	—

Probable number of coli per 100 c.c.=45.

The water contained 45 presumptive coli organisms per 100 cubic centimetres, of which 35 were of the faecal type 1.

OPINION.—The organic purity of this water was not so good as that of the filtered water and the bacteriological condition was unsatisfactory.

**No. 3. (Gwendraeth Intake).**

10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	+
+	+	—
+	+	—

Probable number of coli per 100 c.c.=600.

The water contained 600 presumptive coli organisms per 100 cubic centimetres of water all of which proved to be of the faecal type 1.

OPINION.—The organic purity of this water is not good and the bacteriological condition is bad,

## SAFEGUARDING OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Consideration was given by the Town Council to the safeguarding of the water supply of the town following the outbreak of typhoid at Croydon. A report from the Borough Water Engineer (Mr. J. H. Montgomery) and the Medical Officer of Health was submitted for consideration and eventually adopted. As the result of this, both the Lliedi reservoirs were closed to the public and special measures were taken to ensure that no one employed in connection with the water undertaking of the Corporation was a carrier of the typhoid infection. Consideration is now being given to measures to ensure still further purity of the drinking water by means of chlorination. It has to be said that the present measures for ensuring a pure water supply—slow sand filtration—is very effective. The suggestion to chlorinate the water has been put forward to make doubly sure that the public is safeguarded from the risk of chance bulk pollution.

## LEAD IN WATER SUPPLIES.

During the past two years the Town Council have consulted the analyst in regard to possible contamination by lead in drinking water. Analyses have shewn that the waters from the gathering grounds have a plumbo-solvent action, that is, careful and searching tests in the laboratory show that these waters can dissolve lead. The lead-solvent action is very feeble and it is satisfactory to have been assured that in not a single sample has lead been found in the drinking water as received at the laboratory. These samples have been taken from the mains supply as well as from private houses, some of them of recent construction. In the case of the houses the water examined was drawn off in the morning without first running off the water in the service pipes. The Town Council are therefore assured that the public are not exposed to any danger from the drinking water supplied to them.

## RAINFALL.

The monthly rainfall for 1937 as compared with the monthly rainfall for 1936 was as follows :—

Month	Rainfall 1937	1937 Days rain fell	Rainfall 1936	1936 Days rain fell
January ... ..	6.62	26	6.36	24
February ... ..	9.16	25	3.28	21
March ... ..	3.17	20	3.30	21
April ... ..	3.41	19	3.90	17
May ... ..	2.43	14	.81	11
June ... ..	1.64	16	2.70	17
July ... ..	3.72	22	8.86	30
August ... ..	2.03	9	2.55	14
September ... ..	3.90	18	5.32	17
October ... ..	4.22	12	2.92	17
November ... ..	2.13	11	6.40	17
December ... ..	4.55	19	4.00	20
Total ... ..	46.98	211	50.40	228

The average rainfall for the past 57 years at the Cwmlledi reservoir is 50.79 inches.

One inch of rain and over in 24 hours fell on five occasions. The highest fall occurred on August 13th, when 1.36 inches was recorded.

Of the total rainfall about 33% fell during the months of January and February, 1937.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The provision of a public swimming bath has been under consideration by the Town Council.

## SHOPS.

It has not been possible for the Health Department to carry out the required inspections, owing to the services of one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors being required in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, etc.

## PSITTACOSIS.

In pursuance of the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, notices were served upon the Masters of two vessels prohibiting the removal of love birds on board the vessels. Written undertakings were received from the Masters stating that the birds would be exported within three days.



## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the Public Elementary Schools is dealt with on page 72.

No action was necessary for the closing of schools for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

**PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.****I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1937.**

TABLE A.

	No.	Ton- nage	Number inspected		No. reported to be Defective	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels re- ported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary In- spector			
Foreign Steamers } Motor Sailing Fishing }	267	115,479	...	1	...	...	...
Total Foreign ...	267	115,479	...	1	...	...	...
Coast- Steamers } wise Motor Sailing Fishing }	409	95,350	...	4	...	...	...
Total Coastwise	409	95,350	...	4	...	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	676	210,829	...	5	...	...	...

**II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.**

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year 1937.—Nil.

(b) Cargo traffic.

**Principal Imports.**—Pig iron, scrap iron, timber, iron and steel bars, stone, cattle feeding stuffs, patent manure.

**Principal Exports.**—Tinplates, coal.

(c) Foreign Countries from which vessels arrive :—

France, Belgium, Irish Free State, Spain, Channel Islands, Portugal, Canada, Roumania, Latvia, Norway, Sweden.

### III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

- (a) **For the Port.**—Town supply.
- (b) **For Shipping.**—Town supply.
- (c) **Number of Water Boats and their Sanitary condition.**—Nil.

### IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

- (1) **Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.**—Issued to Masters by Customs Officers and returned duly completed to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) **Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.**—The time at the disposal of the Sanitary Inspector allows of the boarding of vessels not notified under heading (1), to a limited extent, as shown in Table A. Inspections are made by Sanitary Inspector in dock.
- (3) **Notifications to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Information from Pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)**—Nil.
- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Article 10 :—**
  - (a) Within the Docks.—Their place of mooring, discharge or loading, or a position in the middle of the dock, moored to a buoy.
  - (b) Outside the Docks.—Whitford Pool, subject to the ships being first boarded by the Customs Officers at the docks.
- (5) **Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.**—None.
- (6) **Experience of working of Article 16.**—None.
- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—**
  - (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.—None.
  - (i) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.—Quarters fumigated, bedding and clothing steam disinfected—Town plant.
  - (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations.—None.
  - (d) Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, small pox and other infectious diseases.—

Borough Isolation Hospital for "other infectious diseases" only.

(e) Ambulance Transport.—Cases removed by St. John Ambulance.

(f) Supervision of contacts.—Sanitary Inspectors.

(8) **Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague.**—No existing arrangements. Bacteriological examinations, if required, would be carried out at Beck Laboratory, Swansea.

(9) **Arrangements for other Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations.**—See (8)

(10) **Arrangements for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease among Sailors under International Arrangements.**—Information circulated by means of leaflets. Treatment obtained at Swansea V.D. Centre.

(11) **Arrangements for the Interment of the Dead.**—None.

(12) **Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.**—None.

#### TABLE C.

#### CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS.

None.

#### TABLE D.

#### CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

None.

#### V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) **Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague : —**

(a) In ships in Port.—When the Sanitary Inspectors board vessels arriving in the dock, they make enquiry as to disease prevalence amongst rats. Any dead rats discovered would be sent to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for examination, if there was any suspicion that they might be plague carriers.

(b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port.—If dead rats discovered, same procedure as above.

(2) **Measures taken to prevent the passage of Rats between Ships and the Shore.**—None.

- (3) **Methods of Deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks or Quays.**—Llanelly not an "Approved" Port. (See (4) ).
- (4) **Measures taken for the detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.**—Swansea Port Sanitary Authority undertake this work on behalf of the Llanelly Riparian Authority. This arrangement in force since November, 1933.
- (5) **Rat-Proofing.**—
- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?—No measures taken.
- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing (i) in ships; (ii) on shore.—Nil.

#### RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

- (1) On Vessels.—Nil.

TABLE F.

- (2) In docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses.—Rat poison supplied by request.

TABLE G.

**Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessel or Vessels from Plague-infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.**—Nil.

TABLE H.

**Deratisation Certificates and Exemption Certificates issued during the year.**—34 visits of inspection paid by Officials of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority to ships in the Port of Llanelly during 1937. See V. (3) 11 Certificates granted.

#### VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	Number Inspected during 1937	Defects of Original construction	Structural Defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ...	2	...	...	...
Other Nations ...	3	...	...	...

## VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) **Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.**—No action taken.
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.—No action taken.
- (3) **Number of Samples of Food examined by :—**
- |                       |   |      |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| (a) Bacteriologist—   |   |      |
| Nature of sample      | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination |   |      |
| (b) Analyst—          |   |      |
| Nature of sample      | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination |   |      |

# Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1937.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough  
of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work carried out during the year.

Details of the work accomplished are appended in tabular form, and separate records are submitted showing the work done under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

## HOUSING ACTS.

### NOTICES.

No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

### INSPECTIONS.

Initial dwelling-house inspections	...	...	...	13
Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses	...	...	...	34

## REPAIRS EXECUTED.

Houses—	Preliminary	Statutory	Total
Walls repaired	...	...	11
Outside walls rendered	...	...	11
Floors repaired	...	...	11
Floors renewed	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	13
Roofs renewed	...	...	1
Raintroughs renewed or repaired	...	...	13
Downpipes renewed or repaired...	...	...	6
Chimneys repaired	...	...	4
Ceilings repaired	...	...	6
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	26
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	5
Window sashes or frames repaired	...	...	7



			Preliminary	Statutory	Total
Window cords renewed	...	...	13	...	13
Windows renewed	...	...	9	...	9
Stairs repaired	...	...	1	...	1
Skirtings repaired	...	...	9	...	9
Cupboards repaired	...	...	3	...	3
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	6	...	6
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	2	...	2
Yard-paving relaid or repaired	...	...	7	...	7
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated			15	...	15

**Drainage —**

Gullies fixed	...	...	2	...	2
---------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---

**W.C.'s —**

Reconstructed	...	...	1	...	1
New pans and traps fixed	...	...	4	...	4
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	8	...	8
Water supply provided for flushing	...	...	4	...	4
Other repairs executed or nuisances abated			18	...	18

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.****NOTICES SERVED, ETC.**

Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	419
Number of preliminary notices complied with	...	...	381
Number of Statutory notices served	...	...	33
Number of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	31
Number of letters sent	...	...	133
Number of complaints received	...	...	222
Owners and other persons interviewed	...	...	620

**DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.**

Houses inspected for nuisances	...	...	363
Houses inspected for infectious diseases	...	...	221
Houses re-inspected	...	...	628
Factories	...	...	50
Workshops	...	...	36
Work-places	...	...	8
Laundries	...	...	12
Dairies	...	...	68
Cow-sheds	...	...	20
Milk-shops	...	...	10
Milk purveyors	...	...	318
Ice-cream premises	...	...	72
Bake-houses	...	...	38

Food preparing premises	...	...	...	26
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	29
Butcher shops	...	...	...	2,063
Meat stalls	...	...	...	1,630
Provision stores	...	...	...	172
Fishmongers	...	...	...	328
Greengrocers shops	...	...	...	1,394
Vehicles	...	...	...	143
Restaurants and kitchens	...	...	...	10
Chip shops	...	...	...	8
Schools	...	...	...	5
Inns and clubs	...	...	...	23
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	38
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	39
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	28
Amusement places	...	...	...	20
Ships	...	...	...	5
Offensive trades—				
Marine store dealers...	...	...	...	20
Marine store hawkers	...	...	...	47
Gutserapers	...	...	...	23
Fellmongers	...	...	...	11
Fishfriers	...	...	...	70
Rat infestation	...	...	...	45
Drains	...	...	...	173
Sewers	...	...	...	29
Cesspools	...	...	...	12
Water courses	...	...	...	22
Back-lanes	...	...	...	158
Stables	...	...	...	24
Swine and other animals	...	...	...	9
Smoke or grit	...	...	...	25
Water supply	...	...	...	8
Accumulations	...	...	...	93
Public conveniences	...	...	...	79
Tips	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	425

### NUISANCES ABATED.

#### Houses—

			Preliminary		Statutory	Total
Walls repaired	...	...	13	...	1	14
Outside walls rendered	...	...	38	...	8	46
Damp proof courses inserted	...	...	1	...	—	1
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	21	...	6	27
Floors ventilated	...	...	5	...	—	5
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	60	...	15	75
Raintroughs and downpipes renewed or repaired	...	...	51	...	14	65

Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	17
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	18	...	6	...	24
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	32	...	5	...	37
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	18	...	—	...	18
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Window sashes or frames repaired	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	23
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	46	...	7	...	53
Windows renewed	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	7
Skirtings repaired	...	...	...	18	...	—	...	18
Cupboards repaired	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	15
Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8
Wash-house provided	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Obstructive buildings demolished	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	18
Water taps repaired	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	6	...	—	...	6
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	30	...	—	...	30
Defective water supplies remedied	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated	...	...	...	59	...	1	...	60

**Drainage—**

Drains tested	...	...	...	48	...	—	...	48
Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Drains repaired	...	...	...	14	...	—	...	14
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	72	...	2	...	74
Disconnection chambers provided or re- paired	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Soil pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Gulleys fixed	...	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Sinks trapped, or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Bath waste trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1

**W.C.'s—**

Re-constructed	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	33	...	5	...	38
Cleansed	...	...	...	9	...	4	...	13
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	49	...	18	...	67
Water supply provided for flushing	...	...	...	13	...	1	...	14
Other repairs executed or nuisances abated	...	...	...	46	...	13	...	59

**Urinals—**

Reconstructed	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
---------------	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

				Preliminary	Statutory	Total
Flushing cistern or pipes fixed or repaired	1	...	—	...	1	1
Walls rendered impervious	...	...	1	...	—	1

**Pail Closets—**

Cleansed	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

**Tents, Vans and Sheds—**

Nuisances abated or improvement effected	...	...	...	5	...	—	...	5
--	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

**Rent Restriction Act—**

Applications received	...	...	...	6	...	—	...	6
Certificates granted	...	...	...	6	...	—	...	6

**Factories and Workshops—**

Notices served for factories	...	...	...	...	2
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	1

**Bakehouses—**

Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1

**Other Matters—**

No. of Notices received from Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

**DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.****Borough—**

Cowkeepers :					
Wholesale and retail purveyors	...	...	...	...	5
Retail purveyors only	...	...	...	...	10
Purveyors :					
Wholesale and retail	...	...	...	...	4
Retail only	...	...	...	...	21

**Ex-Borough—**

Purveyors :					
Wholesale only	...	...	...	...	35
Wholesale and retail	...	...	...	...	22
Retail only	...	...	...	...	45

68 inspections were made of dairies in the Town.

20 visits to cowsheds and 10 visits to milkshops were made ;  
143 milk vehicles were inspected.

The following work has been executed :—

Limewashing carried out	...	...	97
Milk samples obtained :—			
Chemical examination	...	...	35
Bacteriological examinations	...	...	56

### ICE CREAM PREMISES.

72 inspections were made of ice cream premises during the year and the following work was executed :—

Premises improved	...	...	6
Limewashing or cleansing carried out	...	...	7

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address	Keeper	Deputy Keeper	No. of rooms	No. of beds
31 Mill Lane ...	Mr. Dd. Jones ...	Mr. Dd. Jones (Junior) ...	6	68
13 and 14 Church St. ...	Mrs. A. Egan ...	— ...	10	20
10 Island Place ...	Miss E. Keenan ...	Mr. Wm. Davies	6	34
2 Park Terrace ...	Mrs. O'Donoghue...	Mrs. E. Davies...	9	23
28 Water Street ...	Mr. B. Price ...	Mrs. S. J. Price...	4	10

These houses were kept under periodical supervision, and no serious contravention of the bye-laws was found. The following work was executed :—

Number of inspections made	...	...	39
Limewashing or cleansing carried out	...	...	12

### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of houses	...	...	12
Number of visits made	...	...	28
Limewashing and cleansing carried out	...	...	8

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following quantities of food have been condemned and destroyed during the year, exclusive of condemnations made by the Veterinary Inspector :—

265 lbs. Beef (imported)—decomposed.	
33 „ „ (home killed)	„

60 lbs. mixed meat (decomposed).  
 7 lbs. Liver (diseased).  
 1 beast's head        "  
 2 pairs beast's lungs (diseased).  
 12 lbs. Cooked meat (decomposed).  
 13 lbs. Poultry        "  
 46 stones fish        "  
 65 tins mixed fruit (blown and damaged)  
 17 tins milk (blown and damaged)  
 4 tins meat (blown and damaged)

The following information has been received from the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.) :—

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the year 1937 are as follows, and for comparison the figures for 1936 are also set out :—

			1937		1936
Beasts	...	...	876		840
Calves	...	...	997	...	1,709
Sheep	...	...	9,307	...	9,044
Pigs	...	...	3,999	...	5,104
Fowls	...	...	772	...	1,086

Condemned by the Veterinary Inspector as unfit for food :—

On account of tuberculosis	6 beasts and offals	4,872 lbs.
	1 forequarter beef	168 lbs.
	2 sheep and offals	86 lbs.
On account of emaciation and pneumonia ...	2 sheep ...	32 lbs.
On account of pleurisy and peritonitis ...	3 pigs and offals...	153 lbs.
	Ribs of pig ...	14 lbs.
On account of immaturity	1 calf and offals ...	35 lbs.
On account of jaundice ...	2 pigs and offals...	260 lbs.
On account of diseased condition ...	livers ....	2,033 lbs.
	lungs ...	2,104 lbs.

#### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following classes of business are established in the borough:

1 gutscraper.  
 1 fellmonger  
 2 marine store dealers  
 46 fishfriers

Periodical inspections were made of all these premises.



## MATTERS REPORTED TO THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

The following matters were reported to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Drains and sewers	...	...	23
Building by-law infringements			1
Wastage of water	...	...	11
Accumulations	...	...	3
Other matters	...	...	7

## RAT DESTRUCTION.

All complaints of rat infestation have received attention, and the Market, Slaughterhouse, Isolation Hospital, sewers and the Trostre refuse tip were baited during the year. Baits of various kinds are supplied to applicants at cost price.

## FUMIGATIONS.

The number of houses fumigated during the year was 142. The Public Mortuary was cleansed and disinfected on 38 occasions. The St. John's Ambulance Car was fumigated on 80 occasions after it had been used for the transport of patients to the Isolation Hospital. 53 Public Library books were disinfected. 96 articles of clothing were steam disinfected.

The following is a statement of the houses fumigated :—

				Wards.			Total.
				1	2	3	
Following	scarlet fever	...	...	15	11	7	33
„	diphtheria	...	...	28	26	12	76
„	tuberculosis	...	...	7	4	5	16
„	typhoid	...	...	3	1	2	6
„	other diseases	...	...	2	—	—	2
„	dirty and verminous conditions	...	...	7	2	—	9
				72	44	26	142

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,

Old Town Hall, Llanelly

July, 1938.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	62	2	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	36	...	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	8	...	...
Total ... ..	106	2	...

### 2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	2	2	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakhouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total ... ..	3	3	...	...

## VITAL STATISTICS (1921—1937).

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un-corrected No.	Net		No.	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		All ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1,000 net Births	No.	Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1921	37,180	926	926	24.9	427	11.48	32	13	76	82.0	409	11.0
1922	37,770	803	793	20.9	455	12.04	35	8	64	80.7	428	11.3
1923	38,250	896	889	23.2	427	11.16	35	17	62	70.8	409	10.7
1924	38,770	812	812	20.8	489	12.61	49	21	69	85.1	461	11.8
1925	39,090	800	795	20.3	469	11.99	34	17	69	86.8	452	11.6
1926	39,580	785	764	19.3	469	11.84	35	17	54	70.6	451	11.4
1927	39,530	683	680	17.2	465	11.76	34	19	56	82.3	450	11.4
1928	37,670	663	655	17.3	446	11.83	46	22	36	54.3	422	11.2
1929	37,830	612	605	16.0	445	11.76	38	12	39	64.4	419	11.0
1930	37,830†	612	599	15.8	458	12.10	41	23	28	46.7	440	11.6
1931	38,730‡	577	565	14.5	522	13.47	40	20	42	74.3	482	12.4
1932	38,450	589	561	14.5	476	12.37	49	24	33	58.8	451	11.7
1933	38,100	561	529	13.8	490	12.86	62	17	35	66.1	445	11.6
1934	37,900	562	549	14.4	452	11.92	63	17	34	61.9	406	10.7
1935	37,890	549	518	13.6	488	12.88	62	27	40	77.7	453	11.9
1936	37,730	527	488	12.9	498	13.19	64	14	37	75.8	448	12.9
1937	37,120	563	552	14.8	457	12.31	43	23	31	56.1	437	11.7

† Revised population, 38,350.

‡ Census population, 38,416.

# CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY M.B., 1937. (Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death).

Registrar General's Statistics			LOCAL STATISTICS.														
All Ages			All Ages			Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 & upwards	
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total												
Cause of Death																	
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Whooping cough ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Diphtheria ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. Influenza ...	8	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Encephalitis lethargica	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Respiratory tuberculosis	16	17	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Other tuberculosis	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Syphilis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Cancer ...	23	15	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. Diabetes	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	9	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. Heart disease ...	47	46	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17. Aneurysm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18. Other circulatory diseases	30	15	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19. Bronchitis ...	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Pneumonia ...	18	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21. Other respiratory diseases	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22. Peptic ulcer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Appendicitis ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Other liver diseases	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27. Other digestive diseases	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Nephritis ...	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29. Puerperal sepsis	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30. Other puerperal causes	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31. Congenital causes, etc.	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Senility ...	10	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Suicide ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Other violence	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35. Other defined causes ...	21	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All Causes	235	202	437	236	200	436	31	4	5	8	12	25	27	50	77	93	104

## SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**Staff :**

*School Medical Officer* : L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

*Assistant S.M.O.* : W. E. PROBERT, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (London),  
D.P.H.

*Eye Specialist* : (Part-time) J. J. HEALY, M.B. (Edin.)

*Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist* : (Part-time) : T. I. WILLIAMS,  
F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

*Consultant Orthopaedic Specialist* : A. O. PARKER.

*Dental Surgeon* : T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.),  
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

*School Nurse* : M. Hopkins.

*School Nurses and Health Visitors* :—M. C. Jones, G. Greene,  
G. M. Roberts, S. Thomas.

*Orthopaedic Sister* :—Miss M. G. Thomas.

*Dental Attendant* : Miss M. E. Williams.

*Chief Clerk* : M. E. Smith.

*Clerk* : W. J. Symmons.

**Medical Inspection Arrangements.**—The Board of Education require the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following—

- (a) their admission to public elementary schools, and
- (b) their attaining the age of eight years, and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

The Local Education Authority must also make arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, for attending to the health and physical condition of children, including—

- (a) the following-up of cases of defect found in the course of medical inspection ;
- (b) the detection and prevention of uncleanness ;
- (c) the medical treatment of defect of eyes, and teeth, minor ailments and enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Besides the “ routine ” groups of children, special inspection was made of children brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, school nurses and parents.

**Number of Children on Registers, and Average Attendance.**

For the year ended 31st March, 1938 :—

- (a) the number of children on the school registers was 5,540
- (b) the average attendance for the year was... .. 4,860
- (c) the percentage for the year was ... .. 87.7



There are three Central Schools in the Borough, two—Coleshill and Stebonheath having boys' and girls' departments, the third—Lakefield, being a mixed school.

The number of primary elementary schools is ten, comprising 5 boys' departments, 5 girls' departments, 2 mixed departments, and 8 infants' departments.

A new elementary school to replace the present New Dock School will be ready for occupation in 1938. This will provide accommodation for boys and girls and it is intended to adapt the existing school for use as an Infant School and also provide accommodation for a Nursery School.

The total number of children inspected at "routine" examinations was 1,557. This number was made up of :—

592 entrants—318 boys, 274 girls.  
 166 intermediates—70 boys, 96 girls.  
 729 leavers—403 boys, 326 girls.  
 70 other ages—19 boys, 51 girls.

The number of children in the intermediate group is less than it should be owing to the absence of the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of illness.

Special medical inspections numbered 281 and related mainly to children who had formerly been inspected as routine cases, the examinations being in the nature of following-up.

**Inspection Clinic.**—This clinic is open weekly in the forenoons of Tuesday and Wednesday for the examination of children referred to the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, and parents. The total number of children who attended during the year was 329 exclusive of 418 children who were examined in regard to their fitness to attend the School Camp.

The number of re-inspections was 293.

The average number of children who attended the Clinic on each of the two days was 10.

## REVIEW OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**Height and Weight.**—The tables appended give the number of children at each year of age and the average height and weight. The heights are given in inches and centimetres, and the weights in pounds and kilogrammes.



**HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.****Boys.**

Age	No. examined	Heights (average)		Weights (average)	
		Inches	Centimetres	Pounds	Kilograms
3	44	37.74	95.86	35.00	15.87
4	144	39.49	100.30	36.96	16.76
5	105	41.69	105.89	39.50	17.91
6	25	44.05	111.88	43.16	19.57
8	70	47.24	119.98	56.98	25.84
9	16	49.77	126.41	60.49	27.25
10	3	54.16	137.56	71.00	32.20
12	256	55.74	141.57	78.90	35.78
13	140	58.38	148.28	87.96	39.89
14	7	59.71	151.66	91.59	41.54

**Girls.**

Age	No. examined	Heights (average)		Weights (average)	
		Inches	Centimetres	Pounds	Kilograms
3	36	36.92	93.77	33.11	15.01
4	117	39.50	100.33	36.09	16.37
5	92	41.39	105.13	37.90	17.19
6	29	43.54	110.59	41.33	18.74
8	96	48.88	124.15	53.87	24.43
9	50	50.14	127.35	57.43	26.05
10	1	52.50	133.35	72.00	32.65
12	200	57.15	145.16	82.55	37.44
13	123	59.25	150.49	90.54	41.06
14	3	60.00	152.40	91.66	41.57

**Clothing.**—"Fair"—2 children—0.13 per cent. (1936—4.71 per cent.).

"Bad"—0 (1936—1.02 per cent.)

**Footgear.**—"Fair"—1 child—0.06 per cent. (1936—2.59 per cent.).

"Bad"—1 child—0.06 per cent. (1936—1.84 per cent.).

The percentages of children with unsatisfactory clothing and footgear are considerably less than in the previous year.

**Uncleanliness :—**

Body : Boys—0 (1936, 1.07 per cent.).

Girls—0 (1936, 1.25 per cent.).

Head : Boys—0 (1936, 0.40 per cent.).

Girls—2—0.27 per cent. (1936, 5.69 per cent.).

A very great improvement was noticed in the state of cleanliness of the children, but girls still show evidence of want of care in regard to the hair. In most cases the same children are found to have verminous hair at each routine inspection.

Table VI at the end of the Report gives the number of visits paid to the schools by the Health Visitors, and the number of children found to be unclean.

**Nutrition.**

ition.				<u>1937</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1935</u>
Excellent	...	...	57	3.6 %	4.3%	4.5%
Normal	...	...	1346	86.4%	77.3%	67.7%
Slightly subnormal			150	9.6%	16.8%	23.8%
Bad	...	...	4	0.2%	1.5%	3.7%

The figures in this Table indicate that there has been a gradual improvement in the nutrition of the children. Normal nutrition shows a gradual rise in the percentages, while fair and bad nutrition shows a steady decrease during the last three years.

Some of this improvement may be attributed to the greater consumption of milk by school children. No figures are available for the children who obtain milk on payment, but for the year ending March, 1938, 1,156 children were receiving free milk—one-third of a pint in the forenoon and afternoon of each day. Arrangements are always made for children to attend at the schools during holidays so that they may continue to take advantage of the provision of milk.

As pointed out in the Annual Report for the year 1936, it is unfortunate that children excluded from school on account of illness are not able to take advantage of this free provision

of milk. At this time milk is an essential ingredient in the diet. The Board of Education's Regulations stipulate that milk must be consumed on the school premises.

**Skin Diseases.**—3 cases.

**Eye Diseases.**—

Blepharitis : 1 child — 0.06% (1 girl).

Squint : 12 children — 0.77%.

**Defective Vision.**—The following table shows the results of the examination of 965 children.

Defective Vision	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
(1) Both eyes normal ... ..	440	409	849	88.1
(2) One eye normal ; one eye slightly defective ... ..	7	17	24	2.4
(3) One eye normal, one eye very defective .. ...	22	13	35	3.6
(4) Both eyes slightly defective ...	3	9	12	1.2
(5) One eye slightly defective ; one eye very defective ...	4	6	10	1.1
(6) Both eyes very defective ...	16	19	35	3.6
Totals ... ..	492	473	965	100.00

1 and 2 are classed as " good " vision — 90.5 per cent. ; 3 and 4 as " fair " vision — 4.8 per cent. ; and 5 and 6 as " bad " vision — 4.7 per cent.

**Defective Hearing.**—One child—.06 per cent. had markedly defective hearing, the whispering test being used.

**Nose and Throat.**—Enlarged tonsils of moderate degree, 113 children — 7.26 per cent. (52 boys, 61 girls).

Enlarged tonsils of marked degree, 17 children — 1.09 per cent (11 boys, 6 girls).

Tonsils and adenoids present together, 12 children — 0.77 per cent. (3 boys, 9 girls).

**Defective Speech.**—Two children, 0.13 per cent.

**Heart and Circulation.**—Organic disease of the heart—three children, 0.19 per cent. ; functional disease of heart—45 children, 2.89 per cent. ; anaemia—1 child, 0.06 per cent.

**Rickets.**—11 children showed some signs of deformity resulting from this disease.

**Special Examinations.**—The chief conditions discovered were :—

Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	54
Eye diseases	...	...	...	...	22
Defective vision and squint	...	...	...	...	64
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	208
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2
Chorea	...	...	...	...	4
Organic heart disease	...	...	...	...	17

### Vaccination.

Vaccination	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
Vaccinated ...	468	407	875	56.2
Not vaccinated ...	342	340	682	43.8

### Previous History of Infectious Diseases.

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Chicken Pox		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	503	62.1	348	42.9	268	33.0	27	3.3	36	4.4
Girls ...	534	71.4	392	52.5	277	37.1	40	5.3	43	5.7
Total ...	1037	66.6	740	47.52	545	35.00	67	4.3	79	5.0

### TREATMENT OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

**School Clinic.**—The average daily attendance was 45. The number ranged between 30 and 60 on the days when the schools were open. During all holidays the clinic is open for treatment.

When the condition of a child is such that general treatment is indicated remedies such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract are provided. In necessitous cases no charge is made, but the free issue of these preparations is comparatively infrequent.

The following Table gives a summary of the work of the School Clinic :—

### Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Condition	No. of cases under treatment on 1st January	Total No. of cases	Total attendances	Average attendances per child	Cured	Improved	Not improved	Under Treatment at end of year	Remarks
Ringworm : head ...	...	2	18	9.0	2	...	...	...	...
body ...	...	14	150	10.5	14	...	...	...	...
Scabies ...	...	16	137	8.5	16	...	...	...	...
Impetigo ...	...	162	1291	7.9	161	1	...	1	...
Minor injuries ...	...	472	2241	4.7	469	3*	...	1	2*
Septic sores ...	...	1218	7040	5.7	1211	7*	...	3	4*
Vermin : head ...	...	29	248	8.5	29	...	...	...	...
Other skin diseases ...	...	49	246	5.0	38	11*	...	...	11*
Ear disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eye disease ...	...	61	303	4.9	61	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	2	3	1.5	1	1*	...	...	1*
Total ...	...	2025	11577	5.7	2002	23	...	5	18*

\* 18 cases referred to own Doctor.

In the treatment of scabies the most effective and rapid method is to get the children to come to the School Clinic where they can receive treatment by sulphur baths. In general a cure is effected after three attendances.

**Defective Vision.**—Children are examined at the Eye Clinic after being referred to the Eye Specialist by the School Medical Officer.

Referred to the Eye Specialist	Examined by Eye Specialist	Spectacles prescribed and obtained		Spectacles prescribed but not yet obtained	Other treatment than Spectacles	Awaiting Examination
		At cost of E.C.	At cost of Parent			
158	158	7	96	34	21	—

In the majority of cases parents obtain spectacles privately, but they can also be obtained through the Education Committee at a cost of 6/6 per pair. These spectacles have steel frames and are more reliable than those obtained privately—imitation tortoiseshell.

#### DULL AND BACKWARD CHILDREN.

During the year 1937, 85 children—46 boys and 39 girls—were submitted to the intelligence tests.

Thirty-eight children were recommended for transfer to the Special Classes. Of these 15 were not transferred as the consent of the parents could not be obtained.

Seven children were found to be unsuitable for the Special Classes for the following reasons:—distance from home (2 children); age (1 child); unfit for admission into a special class (4 children).

Ten children were found to be above the standard for the Special Classes, and were retained in ordinary classes.

Thirty children in the Special Classes were examined with the following results:—16 children were recommended for retention in the Special Classes; eight were recommended for transfer to ordinary classes; and six were withdrawn from the Special Classes as they had reached the school-leaving age.

During the year the Special Class in Old Road Boys' School was discontinued, as no children had been transferred from the ordinary classes and the number in the class had been steadily falling.



At the end of the year, the number of children in each of the special classes was :—

Copperworks Boys' School	...	15
Girls'       "	...	14
Market Street Girls' School	...	14
		—
Total	...	43
		—

An enquiry into the histories of the children examined showed that their backwardness might be ascribed to a variety of causes.

(1) Natural dullness, which might be influenced by irregularity in school attendance, ill-health, or unsatisfactory home conditions, or a combination of these.

(2) Physical disabilities, such as defective vision, or hearing, defective nutrition, etc.

There is still some reluctance on the part of parents to consent to the transfer of their children to the special classes, principally because this involves attendance at a school other than that which they have attended up till that time. On the other hand, parents sometimes volunteer the opinion that their children had benefited from the special tuition obtained in the Special Classes.

Much credit is due to the teachers of the Special Classes for the good work they have been able to accomplish under adverse conditions.

**Notification of feeble-minded and other children.**—Five cases (4 boys and 1 girl) were notified to the Local Authority, the County Council, under the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1928, during the year.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment.**—Dr. T. E. Mathias resumed duties, after absence on sick leave, at the end of March, 1937. During his absence the work was performed by Mr. E. R. Carpenter, L.D.S.

The following Table shows the number of children dealt with in the routine age groups, and the nature of the work done. Owing to the absence of Dr. Mathias at the end of 1936

and the beginning of this year, comparison with previous years is not possible.

Age	No. in- spected	No. found to require treatment	Number treated	Teeth Filled	Teeth Ex- tracted	Percentage of Teeth filled to teeth extracted.
6	319	294—92.1%	231—78.6%	51	862	5.9%
7	335	298—88.9%	235—78.8%	114	804	14.1%
8	352	311—88.3%	242—77.8%	168	879	19.1%
9	357	333—93.2%	304—91.3%	180	638	28.2%
10	359	287—79.9%	254—88.4%	136	495	27.5%
11	347	297—85.5%	247—83.1%	154	218	70.6%
12	279	176—63.1%	145—82.3%	142	212	67.0%
All ages	2348	1996—85.0%	1658—83.06%	945	4108	23.0%

### ORTHOPAEDICS.

Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Sister, who attends the Centre, has submitted the following report:—

I beg to submit my report on the work of the Orthopaedic Scheme for 1937. During the year, Miss M. R. Hughes was appointed Assistant Orthopaedic Sister, to cope with the increasing amount of work under the Scheme.

When the scheme first started in October, 1933, few realised that it would become so successful and popular as to necessitate the appointment of an Assistant Sister. The continued success of the scheme is shown by the fact that notwithstanding the withdrawal of cases, e.g., treatment completed, age limit, left for other area, etc., there has been an annual increase of cases. There were 95 new Llanelly Borough cases during the year, and the following table showing the number of new cases under the scheme for each of the last four years will be of interest:—

1934	...	32	1936	...	69
1935	...	48	1937	...	95

229 individual children were dealt with under the scheme in 1937, and these made 2,568 attendances at the Clinics. There were 133 children under the scheme on the 1st January, 1937, 95 new cases during the year, and 31 cases were withdrawn for various reasons. On the 31st December there were 189 children receiving supervision and after-care.

168 sessions were held at the Llanelly Clinic during the year, and the attendances continue to be very good. The pressure on the clinic was relieved to some extent by the establishment of additional clinics in the County area.

In addition to the work of supervision and routine after-care, 1,322 manipulations were undertaken by me at the clinic during the year. 46 plasters were applied, and 43 were re-inforced. 56 individual children received remedial exercises. Special classes are held at the Llanelly Clinic for remedial exercises, one for boys on Friday mornings, and one for girls on Friday afternoons. A special class for flat foot exercises is also held on Thursdays. I also made five home visits in respect of Llanelly Borough Cases.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for your kindness, encouragement, and support at all times, and to your staff for their co-operation and assistance.

### **Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.**

Seven children whose parents were not subscribers under the Workmen's Medical Scheme were referred by me to Dr. T. I. Williams, the Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist, for operative treatment, the cost of this being £10 10s.

In addition a sum of £3 10s. was paid to the Goring Road Nursing Home where the children were treated. The charge of the Nursing Home is 10/- per night per child detained.

### **Bacteriological Examinations.**

Number of swabs examined for diphtheria ... 254.

The numbers in this statement are included in those given on page 7.

**Physical Training.**—No Physical Training Organiser has yet been appointed; the Head Teacher of each school is responsible for this work and the training continues to be of high quality.

**School Camp.**—The camp continues to be well patronised by a number of Local Education Authorities in South Wales.

The numbers of children sent to the camp in 1937 by the participating authorities were:—

Aberdare ...	110	Glamorgan County ...	345
Abertillery ...	129	Merthyr ...	65
Brecon ...	87	Pontypridd ...	109
Carmarthenshire...	99	Rhondda ...	305
„ (Borough)	43		
		Total ...	1,292

Cost per child for two weeks—£1 6s. 8½d.

There was very little serious illness among the children, and the School Camp Nurse was able to deal with the great majority of conditions, only calling in the School Medical Officer for his advice in case of doubt as to the cause of illness or the treatment that was required.

The camp was occupied as usual in August by the children from Llanelly Schools.

**Medical Examination of Teachers.**—Five teachers were medically examined on appointment to a school and were found fit for duty.

**Prevention of Cruelty to Children.**—I have again to acknowledge the valuable assistance given to me by Inspector James, of the N.S.P.C.C. He is at all times ready and willing to co-operate in the work of the school medical service, and his assistance in dealing with refractory parents has been most useful.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The programme of work carried out during the year was :—

### Maintenance and Replacements.

Bigyn Boys' School	...	External painting. Relaying block floor (part). Patching playground and covered way. Renewing posts and re-wiring plantation fences (concrete posts and wire). Plantation (weeding, cleaning, etc.).
Bigyn Girls' School	...	External painting. Two roof lights for classroom. Adjusting levels, additional concrete steps and tarpaving 6 ft. entrance path to cloakroom. Plantation (weeding, cleaning, etc.).
Bigyn Infant School	...	Relaying 9" tiled floor in lobby.
Copperworks Boys' School	...	Relaying gas main.
Copperworks Girls' School	...	Repairs to tar-mac yard.
Copperworks Infant School	...	Patching playground (tarmac).
Lakefield Infant School		External painting. Plantation (weeding, cleaning).

Market Street Girls' School ...	Building up spandrel (concrete staircase), for storage of dust bins, etc. Building up partition walls in open lobby for storage of cleaner's materials. Internal colouring of walls and partitions.
Old Road Boys' School	External painting. Plantation (cleaning, weeding, ). Staff Room.
Old Road Girls' School	External painting. Pointing boundary walls. Plantations (cleaning, weeding, etc)..
Old Road Infant School	External painting. Asphaltting yard (125 yards). No. 4 roof lights for improved lighting of boys' lavatory.
Park Street Boys' School ...	Demolition (part) boundary walls and rebuilding 140' x 6'. Pointing boundary wall (Zion Row). Plantation (cleaning, weeding, etc.).
Prospect Place Infant Room ...	Internal painting and colouring (1 classroom).
Coleshill Central Boys' School ...	Cleaning additional playground and strengthening fence. Re-flooring classrooms (part of) wood blocks. External painting Hut and repairs to roof. Re-plaster ceilings of laboratory and store room.
Coleshill Central Girls' School ...	Repairs to wood block floor (part). Art room. Toilet room. Laboratory alterations.
Stebonheath Central Boys' School	Roof strengthening. 4 windows in corridor wall of Science laboratories for cross ventilation. Polishing wood block floors.
Stebonheath Central Girls' School ...	Internal decoration of D. S. Centre. Plantation (cleaning, weeding, etc.). Polishing wood block floors.
Stebonheath Infant School ...	Plantation (cleaning, weeding, etc.).
Lakefield Central School	Alterations of coalhouse for storeroom.

**TABLE I.****Return of Medical Inspections.****A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	592
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	166
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	729
Total						1487
...						
Number of other Routine Inspections				...	...	70
Grand Total				...	...	1557

**B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1028
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	293
Total				1321

**C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.**

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.)

Group	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total
Entrants ... ..	6	29	34
Second Age Group ...	15	3	18
Third Age Group ...	63	28	88
TOTAL (Prescribed Groups)	84	60	140
Other Routine Inspections	9	3	12
GRAND TOTAL ...	93	63	152



TABLE II.

**A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1937.**

Defect or Disease		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	...	...	...	...
	(2) " " Body ...	...	...	2	...
	(3) Scabies ...	1	...	10	...
	(4) Impetigo ...	...	...	4	...
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	2	...	38	...
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...		3	...	54	...
Eye	(6) Blepharitis ...	1	...	4	...
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	...	...	9	...
	(8) Keratitis ...	...	...	...	...
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	...	...	...	1
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	...	...	8	...
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)		1	...	21	1
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	93	30	50	9
	(12) Squint ...	10	2	4	1
	(13) Defective Hearing ...	1	...	...	...
	(14) Otitis Media ...	...	...	4	...
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ...	...	...	3	...
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	17	...	39	...
	(17) Adenoids only ...	5	12	3	1
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	2	10	13	4
	(19) Other Conditions ...	...	113	1	227
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...		...	...	...	13
(21) Defective Speech ...		...	2	...	1
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic ...	3	...	17	...
	(23) Functional ...	...	45	...	135
	(24) Anaemia ...	1	...	9	199

TABLE II.—continued.

Defect or Disease	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Lungs { (25) Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	20	...
{ (26) Other Non-Tuber- culous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	8
Tuber- culosis {	Pulmonary :—			
	(27) Definite ... ..	...	2	...
	(28) Suspected ... ..	...	...	3
	Non-Pulmonary :—			
	(29) Glands ... ..	1	1	...
	(30) Bones and Joints ... ..	...	...	...
	(31) Skin ... ..	...	...	...
	(32) Other Forms ... ..	...	...	...
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) .		1	1	...
Nervous System {	(33) Epilepsy ... ..	...	6	...
	(34) Chorea ... ..	1	4	...
	(35) Other Conditions ... ..	...	1	...
Deform- ities {	(36) Rickets ... ..	11	10	...
	(37) Spinal Curvature ... ..	2	1	...
	(38) Other Forms ... ..	14	2	3
(39) Other Defects and Diseases ex- cluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness & Dental Diseases		...	1	125
TOTAL ... ..		165	218	278
				730

**B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.**

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ... ..	592	4	0.6	563	95.1	23	3.9	2	0.3
Second Age-group ... ..	166	6	3.6	118	71.0	41	24.7	1	0.6
Third Age-group ... ..	729	43	5.9	610	83.6	75	10.2	1	0.1
Other Routine Inspections ...	70	4	5.7	55	78.5	11	15.7	...	...
TOTAL ... ..	1557	57	3.6	1346	86.4	150	9.6	4	0.2

TABLE III.

## Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Blind Children	Suitable for training in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	... ... ... ... ...	...
Partially Sighted Children	Suitable for training in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind ... At Certified Schools for the partially Sighted ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	...
Deaf Children	Suitable for training in a School for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	... 1 ... ... ...	1
Partially Deaf Children	Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf ... At Certified Schools for the partially Deaf ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	...
Mentally Defective Children	Feeble-minded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	... 20 ... 2 ...	22
Epileptic Children	Suffering from severe epilepsy	At Certified Special Schools ... At Public Elementary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ... Total ...	1 ... ... 2 ...	3

TABLE III.—continued.

## Physically Defective Children.

A—Tuber- culous Children	Pulmonary tubercu- losis (including pleura and intra- thoracic glands)	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	14
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	12	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	2	
		Total	...	...	
	Non-pulmonary tu- berculosis	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	29
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	24	
		At other Institutions	...	5	
		At no School or Institution	...	...	
		Total	...	...	
B—Delicate Children	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	8
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	8	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	...	
		Total	...	...	
C—Crippled Children	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	8	32
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	22	
		At other Institutions	...	1	
		At no School or Institution	...	1	
		Total	...	...	
D—Heart Disease	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	7
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	6	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	1	
		Total	...	...	

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

T.B. Foot and Crippling of Leg	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	...	
		Total	...	...	
T.B. Lungs and Claw Foot	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	...	
		Total	...	...	
Feeble-minded and Flat Foot	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	...	
		Total	...	...	
Feeble-minded and Epilepsy	...	At Certified Special Schools	...	...	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...	
		At other Institutions	...	...	
		At no School or Institution	...	1	
		Total	...	...	

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1937.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect	Number of defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i). X-Ray Treatment. ...	...	...	...
(ii.) Other Treatment ...	2	...	2
Ringworm—Body ...	14	...	14
Scabies ...	16	...	16
Impetigo ...	162	...	162
Other skin disease ...	49	...	49
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	61	...	61
Minor Ear Defects ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ( <i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sorcs, chilblains, etc.) ...	1692	...	1692
Total ...	1996	...	1996

**Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).**

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	137	...	137
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	21	...	21
Total ... ..	158	...	158

Total Number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	137
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Total Number of Children who obtained Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	7
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	96

**Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.**

Number of Defects

Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By private practitioner or hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
8	24	a32	...	a32

a17 Tonsils only.  
 1 Adenoids only.  
 13 Tonsils and Adenoids  
 1 Other defects  
 —  
 32  
 —



**TABLE IV.—continued.**  
**Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**

	Under the Authority's Scheme (1)			Otherwise (2)		
	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii)
Number of children treated ...	8	...	138	...	1	...
						Total number treated
						139

**Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.**

(1) Number of Children who were—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :

			Aged					
Routine Age Groups			{	5	...	...	...	Total 2348
				6	...	...	319	
				7	...	...	335	
				8	...	...	352	
				9	...	...	357	
				10	...	...	359	
				11	...	...	347	
				12	...	...	279	
				13	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...					
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	
Total (Routine and Specials)			...	...	...	...	2624	
Number found to require Treatment			...	...	...	...	2272	
Number Actually Treated			...	...	...	...	2210	
Attendances made by Children for Treatment			...	...	...	...	3124	
Days devoted to	{ Inspection			...	...	26	Total 361	
	{ Treatment			...	...	335		
Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth	...	...	903	Total 945	
	{ Temporary Teeth			...	...	42		
Extractions	...	...	{ Permanent Teeth	...	...	858	Total 4108	
	{ Temporary Teeth			...	...	3250		
Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions			...	...	...	...	24	
Operations	...	{ Permanent Teeth			...	15	Total 15	
	{ Temporary Teeth			...	...	...		

**Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.**

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ... ..	3
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ... ..	8909
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean ... ..	480
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	29
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... ..	...
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... ..	...



